

**American Civil Liberties Union Records**

**MC#001 Box 1162 Folder 14**

Japan Civil Liberties Union

Date(s): 1967



D4200  
JAPAN CIVIL  
LIBERTIES  
UNION

October 10th, 1967

Mr. Seichi Yoshikawa  
Japan Civil Liberties Union  
Seven Floor, Nankai Koku Bldg.  
No. 5, Higashi Ginza 5-chome  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
Japan

Dear Mr. Yoshikawa:

Your letter of September 26th to Mr. Soll comes to me for reply. You raise a large question when you ask us for materials on the right of privacy. Our policy book under that heading has these items:

[See xeroxed index attached]

If you will tell us which of these items on privacy concerns you we will send our statement on it and supporting material if you wish.

Meanwhile I enclose a copy of our pamphlet on wire-tapping. There are three bills pending in our congress on wiretapping, and also electronic eavesdropping. Since they have not become law I see no purpose in sending them to you but we shall be happy to furnish whatever you request.

If you wish to get material on legislation it will be quicker to address our Washington office:

Mr. Lawrence Speiser, Director  
American Civil Liberties Union  
1424 Sixteenth Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20036.

Sincerely yours,

Roger N. Baldwin  
International Work Adviser

RNB:EAL

Enc.



*Agnes Baldwin*  
SEP 29 1967  
Japan Civil Liberties Union  
Seven Floor, Nankai Koku Bldg.  
No. 5, Higashi Ginza 5-chome,  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo,  
JAPAN

September 26, 1967

AIRMAIL

Mr. George Soll  
Secretary  
American Civil Liberties Union  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10010  
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Soll:

We read in the May, 1967 edition of "Civil Liberties" an article covering the testimony of Professor Herman Schwarz for ACLU before the Senate Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee on the Right of Privacy Act of 1967. In view of what was written there, we assume that the Act is aimed to bar or restrict the invasion of privacy by wiretapping or other electronic devices. — attached

In Japan, the right of privacy has recently been recognized by the courts for the first time, and there is a growing interest in the right of privacy among those keenly sensitive to the invasion of privacy. Accordingly, it is extremely interesting for us to know that there is a move in the United States toward promulgation of a special law which bars the invasion of privacy by the law enforcement officers using electronic devices. We have already introduced said article of Mr. Schwarz in the most recent edition of our monthly paper.

We wish to have more information about the Right of Privacy Act. Has it been actually promulgated yet? What contents does it have? What kind of reactions have been, or would be, made to said Law? We would appreciate it very much if you could give us such information at your convenience. We would also appreciate it if you could forward reprints of any other articles you have published on the topic.

Sincerely yours,

Japan Civil Liberties Union

*Seiichi Yoshikawa*  
Seiichi Yoshikawa



N O T E

October 2, 1967

TO: Roger Baldwin

FROM: Alan Reitman

I haven't had a chance to shake your hand since your return from Europe; we seem to miss each other in the office. Do you want to respond to the attached? The wiretapping bill has not been passed by Congress. Larry hasn't reported any recent flurry of activity, but we can never tell what will happen in the last days of the session. Generally speaking, the bill has met with a favorable response, although the absolutists like the Union oppose it because of its exceptions to kidnapping, etc. With respect to further material, in addition to the attached pamphlet which sets forth the basic ACLU position, the Japanese CLU ought to write directly to the Senate Committee and ask for the text of its hearing record. Perhaps Herman Schwartz, who has been following this, may have further materials.



# *'The right to life has come to mean the right to enjoy life, — the right to be let alone...'*

Samuel D. Warren & Louis D. Brandeis, 1890

By Herman Schwartz

In testimony for the ACLU before the Senate Administrative Practices and Procedures Subcommittee on the Right of Privacy Act of 1967

Once upon a time, a man could retire into his house or office, free from prying eyes and ears, with distance between him and his neighbors. That time is gone. Wiretaps, bugs, parabolic microphones, hovering and infrared cameras, data banks and computers, psychological tests, polygraphs, apartment house living itself—all these and many more, some as yet unknown, have made it almost impossible to get away from a determined eavesdropper or spy. The right of privacy, "the most comprehensive of the rights of man and the right most valued by civilized men," a right protected by the Common Law and the Constitution, now requires special legislation and extraordinary scientific devices to preserve its remaining vestiges.

These encroachments result from the pressures of a complex society and the apparently unlimited possibilities of modern electronics. Also, concern about a growing crime problem and fear of external enemies have presented us with the perennial problem facing every free society: When should and can we interfere with liberty in order to achieve more security? In a sense, the problem is made even more difficult when, as here, there is much dispute as to whether the needs of security do in fact require such encroachments.

Just why is "the most comprehensive of all rights" the right most valued by civilized men? For present purposes, the right to privacy is the right to prevent some or all others from learning or disclosing facts about a person. In this broad sense, no member of an organized community can have an absolute right to privacy, for much that affects him also affects others. The problem is therefore to determine how much privacy is necessary and how much can be given up.

First, what are the goals of a free society? Put briefly, they include at least the maximum opportunity for each man to develop himself as fruitfully and as fully as possible, to pursue happiness in his own way. For this, a man needs freedom to grow, to experiment, to err and above all, to differ. Thus, in Brandeis' and Pericles' words, liberty is the secret of happiness and courage is the secret of liberty, for liberty necessarily includes liberty to differ, and difference always frightens those in authority, whether that authority is formal or informal, singular or plural.

But courage, by definition, is difficult. As the pressures of international crisis and of a mass society build up, it takes unusual courage to turn off from the road that is paved with the comforts of an affluent society and fenced with the responsibilities of job, family and home. The free society must therefore provide an enclave of privacy where a man can think and live in his own way, free from the pressures and fears of authority.

## **Right to Dissent**

Indeed, at stake is not merely the right to dissent and to differ, but the right to think at all, for to think is often to dissent. Each of us, given the opportunity, will come up with his own distinctive approach to the problems of the human condition.

Nor is privacy, as a basis for dissent, of value only to the individual. It is unnecessary to belabor the truism that free and independent thought is a prerequisite to effective political democracy.

Wholesale invasions of privacy inhibit liberty, often purposely. This is particularly true of surreptitious invasions, like electronic eavesdropping, spies, informers, entrapppers, and psychological testing, the existence of which the subject is often unaware until too late. The community becomes fear-ridden, and no one can be trusted, whether he be family, friend or associate; indeed a person may be led to continual distrust of himself, as his efforts at individual self-fulfillment conflict with the norms of authority. This destruction of trust is

one of the major dangers to a free society. A pervasive mistrust of others impairs freedom of assembly, for men fearful of spies and informers, human or mechanical, are loath to join together meaningfully. And a man's awareness that others lack faith in him seriously weakens his chances for self-fulfillment, for few men can develop adequately without the confidence of others. Thus, the detailed questionnaires for employment, housing, insurance and other matters, the hidden but suspected cameras in the washroom, the psychological tests, the lie detector and truth serum—all of these devices for ferreting out intimate and often unconscious details of our lives, produce a pervasive insecurity which suppresses individuality, discourages responsibility and encourages frightened conformity.

For these reasons, a free society cannot do without privacy, and an authoritarian regime cannot tolerate it. . . .

## **Need to Communicate**

Privacy does not, however, mean solitude. Each man must communicate and exchange thoughts and ideas with others—his wife, his children, his doctor, his lawyer, his religious advisor, his business acquaintances and associates, his friends, his constituents—and often these exchanges must be confidential. To permit law enforcement authorities to wiretap and eavesdrop, even under limited circumstances, would seriously impair this privacy so necessary to a free society. Awareness of the existence of such powers is alone enough to reduce drastically the sense of security and privacy so vital to a democratic society. The mere thought that someone may be eavesdropping on a conversation with one's wife or lawyer or business associate will discourage full and open discourse. . . .

Perhaps the most significant aspect of these devices is the fact that they are both uncontrolled and uncontrollable. More specifically, the supposed controls don't accomplish what they are supposed to do, and even if they did, they would still not significantly reduce the enormous invasion of privacy produced by these modern devices.

To take the latter point first, wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping are inherently uncontrollable because there is no way to limit the tap to the persons or conversations in which the police officer may have a legitimate interest. Thus, a tap on a phone catches the calls of (1) everyone who calls the phone tapped; (2) everyone who uses the phone to make a call; and (3) all the calls of the person whose phone is tapped and under suspicion. And it makes no difference how irrelevant, intimate and innocent the calls and people may be. Thus, it has been reported that:

"In the course of tapping a single telephone a police agent recorded conversations involving at the other end, the Juilliard School of Music, Brooklyn Law School, Consolidated Radio Artists, Western Union, Mercantile National Bank, several restaurants, a drug store, a garage, the Prudential Insurance Company, a health club, the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, dentists, brokers, engineers, and a New York Police Station." [Westin, *The Wiretapping Problem*, 52 Colum. L. Rev. 165, 188 n. 112 (1952).]. . . .

## **Eavesdropping More Pernicious**

Eavesdropping is even more pernicious, for that can reach not only phone conversations, but all the conversations and utterances in the most intimate parts of the home. Recent congressional hearings and court decisions show that FBI agents, police officers, Internal Revenue Service officers, and other law enforcement agencies have not hesitated to try to overhear conversations in every part of the home, including a married couple's bedroom. Thus, even a man's bedroom is not safe from the prying ears—and perhaps soon, eyes—of the police. . . .

One of the worst aspects of this inherent uncontrollability is that the necessary confidentiality of legally privi-



leged conversations is inescapably destroyed, even if unintended. There are also many reports of *deliberate* bugging and tapping of lawyers' offices and telephones, as well as of doctors and ministers. For example, it was reported in the December 11, 1966 *New York Times* that the FBI had bugged the office of a Milwaukee lawyer whose client was under investigation. This clearly threatens the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel guarantee. Even where the lawyer, doctor or minister is himself a suspect—and in the Milwaukee and other cases, the lawyer was not—the tap or bug inevitably catches many privileged conversations of clients, patients and communicants who are fully entitled to confidentiality. . . .

As to evidentiary searches, a wiretap and bug are almost inevitably seizures of mere evidence, and so far, such seizures are constitutionally prohibited. More important, however, is the specificity requirement. If there was one abuse with which the Framers of our Constitution were concerned, it was with the general warrants and the writs of assistance which authorized general exploratory searches. To prevent this, the Founders required the search and seizure to be limited to specifically listed items. This requirement cannot possibly be complied with where wiretapping and bugging are concerned, for no such limitation is possible. The tap or bug goes on, the recording machine starts to operate, and *everything* is taken down, often for weeks and months. The best court order system in the world could not prevent this indiscriminate search and seizure. . . .

The secrecy of the tap or bug, which can be maintained because they are used primarily for leads and not as direct evidence, almost ensures lax judicial scrutiny. This is because it is the probability of challenge that produces the protection afforded by a court order system in the conventional case. Moreover, our standing

In his testimony Professor Schwartz expressed the ACLU's general support for the Administration Bill barring invasion of privacy by electronic devices. However, he urged its strengthening by:

- Revising the sections that let down the bars against eavesdropping over extension telephones and switchboards.
- Eliminating authorization for eavesdropping or wiretapping when one party to the conversation consents to the tap or bug.
- Eliminating a section allowing the President to authorize tapping and bugging when the national security is "seriously threatened."
- Including enforcement measures, such as provisions for court determinations of legality whenever a tap or bug is used, and notification of the individual whose privacy has been invaded as soon as a tap or bug is completed.

requirements prevent an attack on a warrant issued on the phone or home of someone else, even though the evidence will be used against the defendant.

### ***Invasions Kept Secret***

It is also extremely difficult for a defendant to learn whether wiretapping or bugging has been used in his case. According to a Yale Law Journal study some years ago, federal judges have been very reluctant to permit such an inquiry, and the rule excluding wiretap evidence from the federal courts has proven an illusory safeguard. There is no reason to think defendants have been more successful in tracing wiretap evidence in state courts. . . .

All of this is pushed aside by the dual response: We need it, and we really don't use it too often. . . .

As we said originally in 1962: "A free society does not give its police officers enormous powers without requiring a *demonstration* from them that such powers are necessary." We therefore agree fully with the Attorney General's statement before this Committee that:

"Only the most urgent need can justify wiretapping and other electronic surveillance. Proponents of authorization have failed to make a case—much less meet the heavy burden of proof our values require. Where is the evidence that this is an efficient police technique? Might not more crime be prevented and detected by other uses of the same manpower without the large scale, unfocused intrusions on personal privacy that electronic surveillance involves?" . . .

The Union is not a law enforcement agency, and therefore cannot speak from inside knowledge about the present needs of law enforcement. It can, however, call for a demonstration of such need, as it has for many years. We are gratified that our call and our doubts have been confirmed by the highest law enforcement officer in the nation, and that so many other law enforcement



November 30th, 1967

Mr. S. Unno  
Japan Civil Liberties Union  
Nankai Koku Building  
5-5, Ginza Higashi  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo  
Japan

Dear Mr. Unno:

We congratulate you all on your twenty years achievements and only regret we cannot be present to be represented at your celebration on December 10th.

It is a satisfaction to us all here to know that for all these years our Japanese colleagues have been working in their own way to promote the same rights as we do in the United States. All the reports we have from Japan show remarkable progress in public understanding of rights and official correction of abuses. While we would not make comparisons our problems seem to be even more difficult than yours.

The time has come in the world history when the principles we serve are recognized universally. It is a satisfaction as we know it must be to you to realize that we are part of a growing world movement despite the tragic disorders of our times.

Sincerely yours,

Roger N. Baldwin

RNB:EAL



Japan Civil Liberties Union  
Nankai Koku Bldg.  
5-5, Ginza Higashi  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

November 22, 1967

American Civil Liberties Union  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10010  
U. S. A.

Attn: Mr. Earnest Angell  
Chairman, Board of Director

Dear Sirs:

We sincerely congratulate your Organization for its fine achievements.

This year the Japan Civil Liberties Union celebrates its 20th anniversary: it began its activities on November 23, 1947.

Since that time the Union has attempted to protect fundamental civil liberties with the aid of the continued support of your Organization.

Respect for fundamental civil liberties seems to have become rooted in Japanese society recently, resulting in a considerable progress in the protection of fundamental civil liberties. However, this nation is certainly not perfect in this regard and persistent efforts are required in order to attain the final objective.

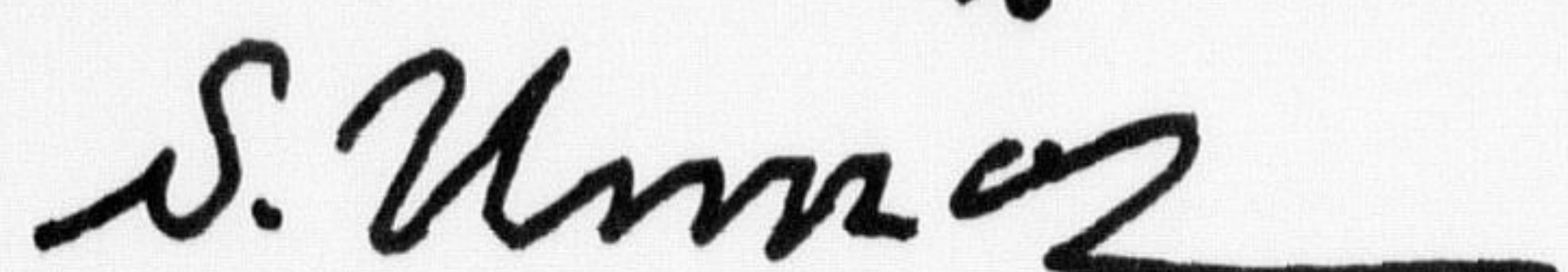
The tenth of December of this year will be the 15th anniversary of the World Human Rights Proclamation. To commemorate this memorable occasion and to celebrate the 20 year history of our Union as well as to prepare ourselves for future activities, we are planning a party at 3.00 p.m. on December 10 at Kazan Kaikan, Kazan Bldg., 3-2-4, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Your Organization, along with other friendly organizations all over the world, is hereby cordially invited to participate.

In case your Organization cannot send a representative due to problems of time and distance, we would profoundly appreciate it if we could receive a message from your Organization.

Looking forward to your quick response and support as helpful as ever.

Japan Civil Liberties Union

Shinkichi Uno, Chairman





OCT 27 1967

*Res*  
The American Assembly  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10027

*Dysoo Japan*

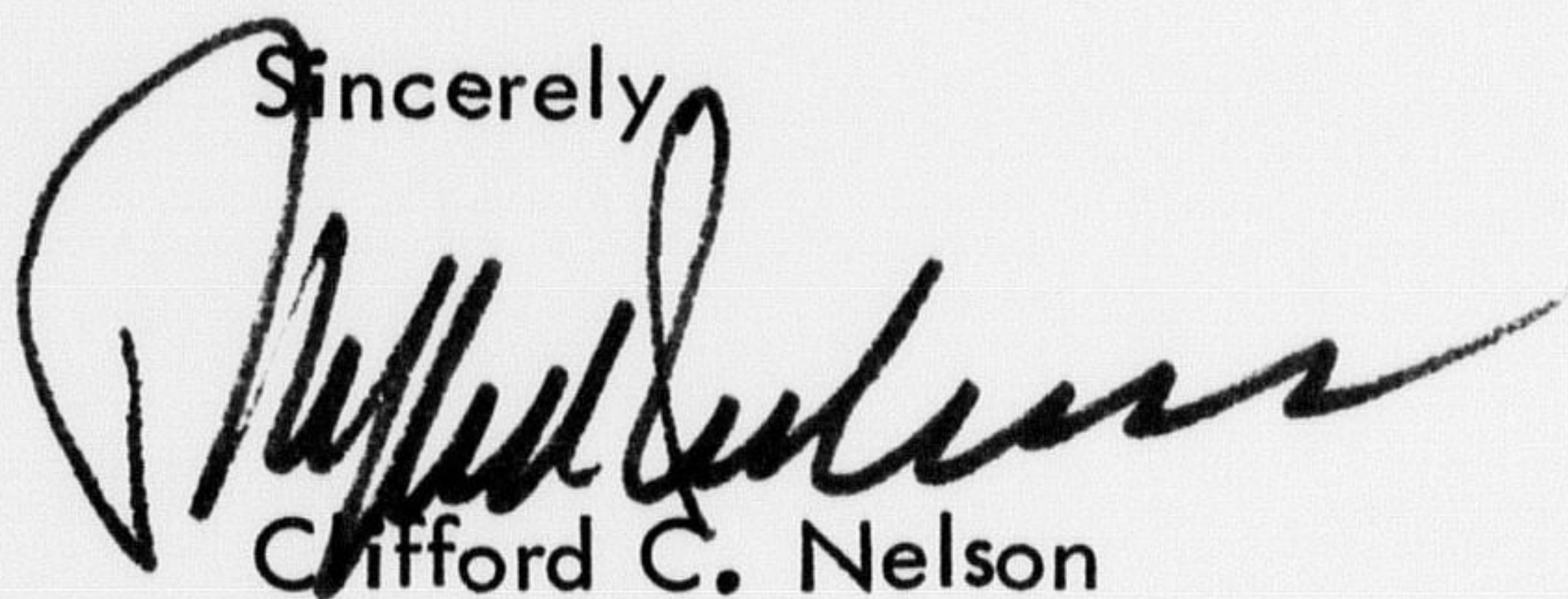
October 25, 1967

Dear Mr Baldwin:

We have no extensive material on civil and political rights in Okinawa. However I am going to send you separately a copy of The United States and Japan, which was prepared for the program when it began two years ago, and I will also send you a copy of the volume prepared by our Japanese associates-- if and when it comes off the press in English.

With best wishes.

Sincerely



Clifford C. Nelson  
President

Mr Roger N. Baldwin  
International Work Advisor  
American Civil Liberties Union  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10010



D4200

October 23rd, 1967

Dr. Clifford C. Nelson  
Columbia University  
116th Street and Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Nelson:

We have read with great interest the pamphlet on Japanese-American Relations from the report of the Assembly in September, 1967, in Japan.

Our present interest is primarily about civil and political rights under the U. S. military in Okinawa.

We note your paragraph 10 in the report and wish to ask whether there is any more extensive material. We have encountered as our major difficulty over the years the military concept of security which has justified almost every form of interference in civil rights. If the Assembly came to any precise conclusions on this point we would appreciate seeing them.

Sincerely yours,

Roger N. Baldwin  
International Work Adviser

RNB:EAL



*the American Assembly  
Columbia University*

# *Japanese- American Relations*

*Report of the  
Japanese-American  
Assembly  
September 14-17,  
1967  
Shimoda,  
Japan*



## P R E F A C E

On September 14, 1967 a group of 76 Japanese and Americans representing various occupations and viewpoints gathered at the Tokyu Hotel, Shimoda, Japan, for The Japanese-American Assembly, under the auspices of The Japan Council for International Understanding and The American Assembly of Columbia University.

During three days of discussion in depth the participants considered a number of political, economic, military and social issues between the two nations. Their discussions were based on two volumes of background readings: one largely by American writers (*The United States and Japan*, ed. Passin, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.); the second largely by Japanese writers under the supervision of Kinhide Mushakoji and Herbert Passin, to be published in Japan next spring.

The Assembly heard formal addresses by Naka Funada, Chairman of the Security Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party and former Speaker, Japanese House of Representatives; by Mike Mansfield, United States Senate Majority Leader; and by Masaru Ibuka, President of Sony Corporation.

On the fourth day the participants reviewed and adopted in plenary session the report contained herein, which had been presented to them after preparation by a drafting committee consisting of:

Tokusaburo Kosaka	Noboru Kamakura
Clifford Nelson	Robert Scalapino
Kinhide Mushakoji	James Crowley
Herbert Passin	James Abegglen
Kazushige Hirasawa	Masataka Kohsaka

The report as drafted in committee endeavored to reflect the views of the entire Assembly rather than those of individual members of the Committee.

TOKUSABURO KOSAKA  
*President*  
Japan Council for International  
Understanding

CLIFFORD C. NELSON  
*President*  
The American  
Assembly



## FINAL REPORT

### of the JAPANESE-AMERICAN ASSEMBLY

At the close of their discussions participants in the Japanese-American Assembly, co-sponsored by the Japan Council for International Understanding and The American Assembly of Columbia University, reviewed the following report in plenary session. However, no one signed the report, and it must be clearly understood that not every participant agreed with every statement that follows.

The Japanese-American relationship is one of the remarkable achievements of the postwar period. It is based upon a wide congruence of interests and has in general functioned well in the interest of both countries.

Today, however, we are entering a new era in that relationship. This arises from the vast changes that have taken place in the atmosphere of international relations throughout the world over the past years. First, in Asia we have witnessed the emergence into independent statehood of former colonies, the changes of internal regimes in many countries, shifts in blocs and alliances, differential stages in economic development achieved by various countries. Second, new technological advances affect the possibilities of economic development, the relations between states, and the character of security strategy. Third, Japan's remarkable economic development and rising national self confidence are leading it toward a participation in international affairs that corresponds more appropriately to her position in the world. Fourth, the United States is currently discussing and re-examining its international policies.

It is desirable to move further toward the complete liquidation of the unfinished business of the war. The international situation often makes this process slower than we would like. Even in Europe, which is a relatively stable area, not all of the post war problems have been resolved. It is all the more difficult in an Asia that is unstable and in the midst of drastic social, political and military turmoil.

Within the present international context of delicate nuclear balance, complex relations between countries often must be altered slowly, by small increments rather than by drastic jumps. Sudden changes that radically alter the balance of relations between countries are unsettling. They may provoke counter-reactions and anxieties that create new tensions for the future. Patience and wisdom are therefore required. This should not, however, be a pretext for inaction. We all have the obligation to find the proper balance between too much urgency and too much complacency.

The alteration of situations inherited from the past requires a continuing dialogue and imaginative proposals on the part of Japan and the United States which will give full consideration to the needs, preoccupations, and national interests of each country.

There is sometimes a gap between the level of public attention, awareness, and concern in Japan and the United States. Issues that at a particular time are central in the public concern of one country may be peripheral in the other. This condition is dangerous. It may become a source of tension. We must realize that we cannot reasonably expect identity of views. What we can expect is better understanding of the other's position. This must be achieved by special attentiveness to the concerns of the other country, by more information, and by the greatest possible frankness in discussion and exposition of the respective positions.

The United States and Japan share basically the same objectives of peace and development in Asia as well as throughout the world. There are some conflicts, and also many differences in priority and emphasis. While maintaining the partnership between Japan and the United States, each nation will have its independent policies. These need not jeopardize our broad, mutual interests, provided that both countries make continual efforts to reach full understanding. This is the best course for the future.

The following points deserve consideration—they are not necessarily presented in the order of their importance.

1. Japan and the United States, along with other interested nations, should make the economic development of Asia a



major common objective. In addition to cooperative programs, there will be many situations in which the two countries act independently of each other, and situations in which their programs are independent but parallel. Each country should properly concentrate on programs of special interest to itself, and in which it also has special competence. Examples include: intensive wet-rice agriculture, efficient small-scale industry, technical education, tropical medicine, public health, population control, educational development, and electronic communications.

2. We look forward to broader, multilateral frameworks for aid activities in Asia, ranging from regional arrangements to cooperation through the U.N. The growing interest in Pacific, Asian, and Southeast Asian regional cooperation as exemplified in such institutions as the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Broadcasting Union, represents a highly desirable tendency that should be encouraged by both governments and supported by an informed public opinion.

3. It is highly desirable that Japan become a more positive proponent of ideas and a more active participant in programs of the international community, particularly with respect to Asian development. We recognize that routine forms of economic aid are not sufficient to meet the problems of Asia. Japan and the United States should strive to work out a coordinated program of helping the various countries of Asia achieve genuine economic progress by improving their trade position, strengthening the infrastructure of economic and social development, and rapidly acquiring the technology they require for attaining satisfactory economic growth levels.

4. The close relationship between Japan and the United States owes much to their substantial economic interaction. Further expansion of economic relations will be a source of strength in maintaining ties between our countries. We urge that both countries continue to work for elimination of barriers to trade, and we further urge that current restrictions on capital movement between the two countries be eliminated as rapidly as conditions permit.

5. The United States and Japan are both required to give serious thought to the problems of Asian political stability. Clearly, a complex balance of economic, political, and

military commitment is currently required—no portion can be omitted. Some differences in policy and in emphasis are, of course, appropriate to the respective conditions of our two countries. But neither isolation nor massive intervention are promising techniques. The Japanese role must be increased, and the American role constantly reformulated in the light of changing needs and circumstances.

6. After considering the possibilities for mutual security arrangements available under present circumstances, it is difficult to find a generally agreed-upon alternative to a Mutual Security Treaty between our two countries at this time. We should not, however, rest content with existing arrangements, and we should continue our careful study of alternative future possibilities.

7. Over the long run, the integration of a peaceful Mainland China into the Asian and the general world community is essential to the stability and peace of Asia and in the interests of Japan and the United States. Although the two countries tend to see the situation differently because of their distinctive historical experiences, geographic position, strategic needs, and immediate problems, their policies must share two basic objectives: dealing with the undesirable features of Mainland China's relations with other parts of the world; and bringing Mainland China into the world community. We consider it desirable that in formulating policy, the necessity of maximizing the flow of peaceful relations with Mainland China should be kept in mind, but the success of such a policy requires that Mainland China also be responsive. We see no objections, but perhaps even some advantages, in the two countries approaching these objectives independently and with different timing.

8. A continuing factor in our deliberations was the situation in Vietnam. In a democratic society—and between democratic societies—it is as important to accommodate differences as to seek consensus. The issue of Vietnam is being strenuously debated in both the United States and Japan. Our differences of opinion mirror those within the two societies. We are united however in the hope that violence can give way to peace, and that the people of both South and North Vietnam will, as soon as possible, be able to develop under political and economic forms of their own choice.



9. The United States should make every effort to overcome whatever obstacles may exist to the speedy return of the Bonin Islands to full Japanese sovereignty.

10. Okinawa should be returned to Japan in the nearest possible future. This must be done with full regard for the requirements of Asian and American security—requirements that must be carefully formulated by mutual agreement between Japan and the United States—and for the legitimacy of Japanese concern about national sovereignty in Okinawa. It is essential that a more definite time-table be established as quickly as possible.

\* \* \*

Finally, steps should be taken to insure a continuous and informal exchange of information (including periodic inter-Parliamentary conferences) and that encouragement be given to cultural exchanges of all kinds, including the exchange of students and scholars.

## PARTICIPANTS JAPANESE-AMERICAN ASSEMBLY

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## THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY

The American Assembly was established by Dwight D. Eisenhower at Columbia University in 1950. It holds non-partisan meetings and publishes authoritative books to illuminate issues of United States policy.

An affiliate of Columbia, with offices in the Graduate School of Business, the Assembly is a national, educational institution incorporated in the State of New York.

The Assembly seeks to provide information, stimulate discussion, and evoke independent conclusions in matters of vital public interest.

### AMERICAN ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

At least two national programs are initiated each year. Authorities are retained to write background papers presenting essential data and defining the main issues in each subject.

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All Assemblies follow the same procedure. The background papers are sent to participants in advance of the Assembly. The Assembly meets in small groups for four or five lengthy periods. All groups use the same agenda. At the close of these informal sessions participants adopt in plenary session a final report of findings and recommendations.

Regional, state, and local Assemblies are held following the national session at Arden House. Assemblies have also been held in England, Switzerland, Malaysia, Canada, the Caribbean, South America, Japan and the Philippines. Over ninety institutions have co-sponsored one or more Assemblies.

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The background papers for each Assembly program are published in cloth and paperbound editions for use by individuals, libraries, businesses, public agencies, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, discussion and service groups. In this way the deliberations of Assembly sessions are continued and extended.

### ARDEN HOUSE

Home of The American Assembly and scene of the national sessions is Arden House, which was given to Columbia University in 1950 by W. Averell Harriman. E. Roland Harriman joined his brother in contributing toward adaptation of the property for conference purposes. The buildings and surrounding land, known as the Harriman Campus of Columbia University, are 50 miles north of New York City.

Arden House is a distinguished conference center. It is self-supporting and operates throughout the year for use by organizations with educational objectives. The American Assembly is a tenant of this Columbia University facility only during Assembly sessions.



THE JAPAN COUNCIL  
FOR  
INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING  
(Marunouchi Building, Tokyo)

The Japan Council for International Understanding was founded in 1962 by Japanese business and civic leaders. Its purpose is to stimulate research and discussion on international issues.

The Japan Council endeavors through regular contacts with foreign organizations of a similar nature to maintain a flow of information between Japan and other free nations on an unofficial basis.

Through the efforts of the Japan Council, Japanese leaders from many fields of specialization are afforded an opportunity to candidly exchange views with leaders of other countries in informal settings.

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The University of Puerto Rico  
University of Puerto Rico April 15, 1967  
Rio Piedras, P R April 15, 1967

Dear Mr. Unno,-  
My dear Mr. Unno,-

I greet you from here where I have been spending the winter season conducting a law seminar on rights at the law school. Like you, I do not let age interfere with my usual activities. I am glad to see from your letter to our chairman, Mr Angell - who forwarded it to me - that you are recovered and as active in our common cause as ever.

The incident you mention of C I A censorship is not surprising, but it is deplorable. I have no doubt that the C I A has agents in Japan as everywhere in its efforts against communism. I have no doubt it kept close watch on Joan Baez who is well known for her pacifist views and her courage in voicing them, and I have no doubt the press account of pressure on the interpreter is correct.

But what can be done other than protest publicly? We have no name of an agent; if we did he would probably deny the charge, possibly even his connection. The whole agency is so secret little can be found out about its operations. It is under constant attack for abuses when they become known, as they have recently in relation to financing private organizations opposed to the communists.

We will read and return the newspapers you kindly sent. My warm regards to you and your colleagues,

Ever sincerely yours,

Roger Baldwin

Mr Shinkichi Unno  
Japan Civil Liberties Union  
Tokyo, Japan



社団法人自由人権協会  
JAPAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

APR 10 1967

3-1 KOJIMACHI CHIYODAKU  
TOKYO, JAPAN  
TEL 261-1 0 0 7

President SHINKICHI UNNO  
Vice-President KINJU MORIKAWA  
Vice-President MICHITAKA KAINO

April 2, 1967 -

Mr. Earnest Angell  
Chairman, Board of Director  
American Civil Liberties Union  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Angell:

We would like to call your attention to a new development of Civil Liberties problem in Japan, judging that this is a problem also of interest to you.

Several stories and comments were appeared in our newspapers, weekly magazines, and on TV and radios for these couple of weeks, telling us a kind of inside story of a very intelligent organization, C.I.A.

Miss Joan Baez, a folk singer, came over to Japan this January-February period and gave performances at halls and on TV programs with a great success. She built a good and friendly popularity among the youngsters in our country. But the translator at performances, Mr. Ichiro Takasaki, a producer of Nippon Broadcasting Co., mistranslated some of her words or did not translate at all her comments on Vietnam, Hiroshima, the peace movements etc..... He confessed afterwards the reason of this unreasonable "performance" because of the C.I.A.'s pressure.

The Asahi Shimbun, the largest in its circulation and most reliable newspaper in Japan, featured the story in February 21st morning edition, with pictures and message of Mr. Takasaki.

According to the Asahi report, Mr. Takasaki told the Asahi editorial staff that a man named himself Harold Cooyer of C.I.A. called him up on the phone before the series of performances and ordered him to neglect or mistranslate Miss Baez's political comments, otherwise he would not be able to get a visa to the United States again on any capacity. (He had been in the United



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President SHINKICHI UNNO  
Vice-President KINJU MORIKAWA  
Vice-President MICHITAKA KAINO

States before.)

On the following day, however, The Japan Times, an independent English Daily carried another story on the same subject. The Japan Times' report was that Mr. Takasaki denied the threat from C.I.A. It is generally believed that another pressure had very likely been exercised on him again by the same or affiliated sources.

Our stand on this subject is that C.I.A. has no right whatsoever to practice any pressure on anything Japanese, especially on the most important rights of the people, The Freedom of Speech.

We protest to the unfair practice of the pressure by the Agent of any country.

We are sending to you under separate cover the copies of related newspapers, and would highly appreciate if you would send us back any comment or advice on this subject.

Sincerely Yours;



Shinkichi Unno  
President  
Japan Civil Liberties Union

Att. Asahi Shimbun; Feb. 21st morning edition  
Japan Times; Feb. 22nd edition (morning)